POULTRY THAT PAYS

MARYLAND

R. O. P. STOCK FOR HATCHERY FLOCK IMPROVEMENT

WHY

MARYLAND-U. S. R. O. P. STOCK PAYS

1. HIGH EGG PRODUCTION
2. EARLY MATURITY
3. RAPID FEATHERING
4. LARGE EGG SIZE
5. HIGH HATCHABILITY
6. LOW MORTALITY

THIS YEAR — DON'T GAMBLE

Buy Your

HATCHING EGGS BABY CHICKS BREEDING STOCK

From

MARYLAND - U. S. R. O. P. BREEDERS

AYRLAWN FARMS

BETHESDA, MD.

White Leghorns Barred Rocks

Md.-U. S., R. O. P., Pullorum-Clean

HINES POULTRY FARM

OLNEY, MD.

White Leghorns, Barred Rocks
Rhode Island Reds

Md.-U. S., R. O. P., Pullorum-Tested

LEWIS' PEDIGREED LEGHORN FARM

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Hanson's World Record Strain
Produced 48 R. O. P. 300 to 351 Eggers, 1938

Md.-U. S., R. O. P., Pullorum-Tested

Seneca Park Poultry Farm and Hatchery

H. L. Altenburg

MIDDLE RIVER, MD.

White Leghorns

Md.-U. S., R. O. P., Pullorum-Tested

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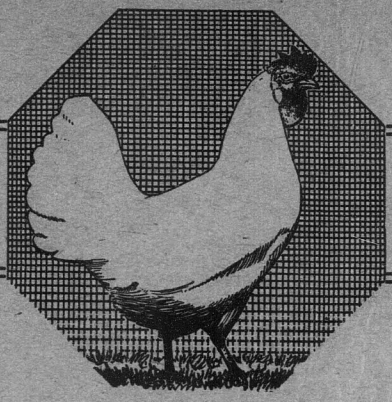

The 1940 MARYLAND Poultry YEAR BOOK

PUBLISHED BY
THE MARYLAND STATE POULTRY COUNCIL

POULTRY THAT PAYS

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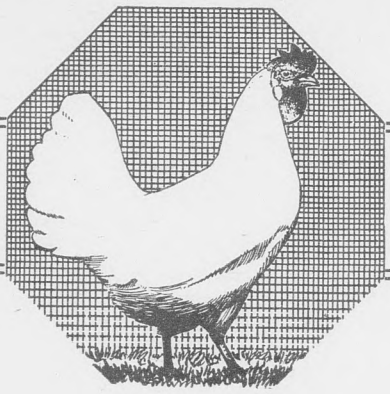

The 1940 MARYLAND *Poultry* YEAR BOOK

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The 1940 MARYLAND *Poultry* YEAR BOOK

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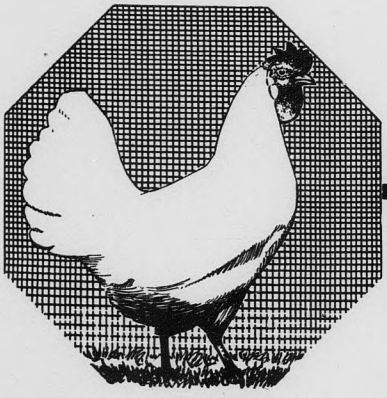


Greetings

TO THE POULTRY PEOPLE OF MARYLAND

It is a pleasure, indeed, to extend greetings to the many thousands of poultry producers and distributors and allied interests in all parts of the State.

As Governor of Maryland, I fully appreciate the fact that the highest welfare of the State depends upon the success of Agriculture. Since approximately one-fifth of the total farm income of all the farmers in the State is obtained from poultry and poultry products, it is obvious that everything possible should be done to stabilize conditions within the industry.

During my tenure of office, I shall be glad to extend my full cooperation in helping to develop a better poultry industry. I sincerely hope that 1940 will be a very prosperous year for all branches of the industry.

HERBERT R. O'CONOR

HERBERT R. O'CONOR
Governor, State of Maryland

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Greetings

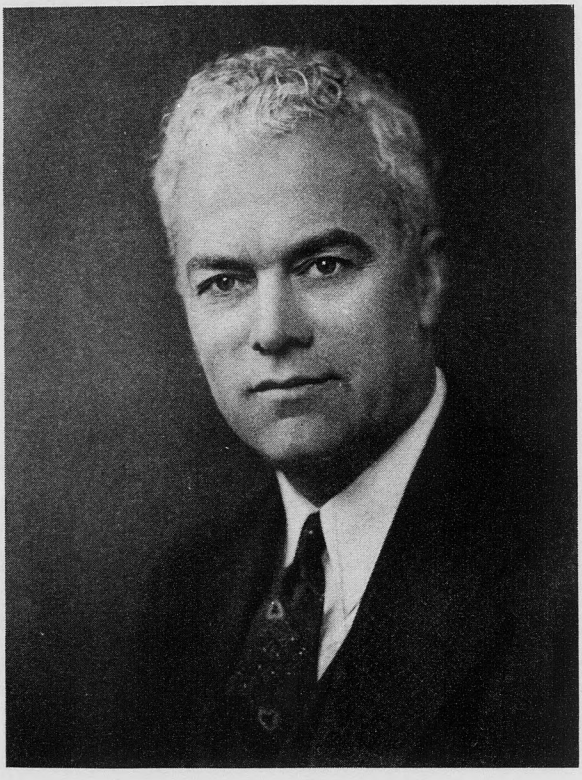
TO THE POULTRY PEOPLE OF MARYLAND

The poultry industry is passing through rather trying times at present because of relatively high feed prices and relatively low egg and poultry meat prices. This means that every poultryman must strive to produce eggs, broilers, and turkeys as efficiently as possible, and, in addition, more efficient methods of marketing must be developed.

The University of Maryland is glad to cooperate with the Maryland State Poultry Council in improving conditions in every branch of the industry. During 1940 I hope particularly that material progress may be achieved in the further development of the Maryland Poultry Improvement Plan, including testing for pullorum disease, in the administration of the Maryland Fresh Egg Law, and in the marketing of "Sho-Nuff Genuine Maryland Turkeys" under the auspices of the Maryland Turkey Producers Association. I also hope that the recently reorganized Maryland Hatcheryman's Association may have a most successful year.

If all branches of the industry will cooperate effectively, much can be accomplished. The University, on its part, is anxious to cooperate with the industry in improving conditions and in increasing returns to producers and others interested in the industry.

H. C. BYRD



H. C. BYRD
President, University of Maryland

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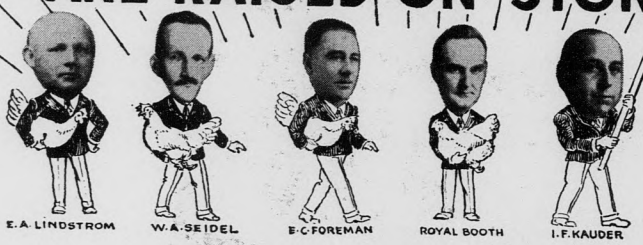
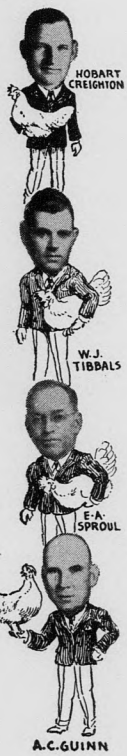


WORLD'S RECORD for 13 hens; WORLD'S RECORD for 5 pens; HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION RECORD EVER MADE; LIFETIME LAYING RECORDS; CONTEST WINNERS; 340 POINT CLASS—All with birds owned by outstanding American poultrymen who raise their birds on STONEMO—and recommend its use to their customers. There is no guesswork about it. These and many other leading poultrymen have raised Record birds and Contest Winners in past years on STONEMO. Those men have been in business for many years. Their success makes it reasonably certain that each knows the right way to raise sound, healthy, long lived birds that can "take it" in heavy egg production. And, further, STONEMO Granite Grit is used regularly on hundreds of farms which produce eggs strictly for commercial use.



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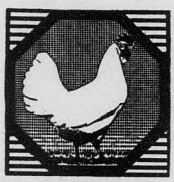
STONE MOUNTAIN GRIT CO. INC.
LITHONIA . . . . . GEORGIA

THE *Maryland* State Poultry Council

The Maryland State Poultry Council is a statewide organization of producers whose primary concern is the improvement of poultry conditions within the State. The Council is anxious that an enviable reputation shall be developed for Maryland hatching eggs, baby chicks, breeding stock, broilers, turkeys, market eggs and other poultry products.

The Council has been instrumental in securing assistance for administering the Maryland Fresh Egg Law, pullorum-testing work under official state supervision, the prevention of thievery of live poultry, and for other important purposes. A very successful Maryland Poultry Products Show was held in January and a well attended and interesting semi-annual meeting of the Council was held at the same time. Another important semi-annual meeting will be held this summer.

The officers of the Council are: President, Harry Rieck, Preston; First Vice-President, Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, Cordova; Second Vice-President, John W. Snoddy, Lanham; Treasurer, John J. Cowan, Bowie; Secretary, Wade Rice, College Park.



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THIS splendid Free 32-Page Book tells all about the easy Ful-O-Pep Plan whereby you may save up to ⅓ to ½ on the feeding cost of bringing baby chicks to healthy maturity with famous Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. Write now to The Quaker Oats Company, Dept. 30, Chicago.

Feed the* FUL-O-PEP *Way for Profit!

Maryland Turkey Producers Association

OFFICERS: President, John P. Corcoran, Centerville; Vice-President, Mrs. A. W. Sattler, Monkton; Secretary, James M. Gwin, College Park. The directors are Mrs. Basil Gregory, Darlington; Mrs. G. A. Macgill, Atholton; Miss Clara K. Mattlage, Pocomoke; Mrs. H. T. Williams, Worton; Sudley Cockey, Sudlersville; Dorsey Hines, Chestertown; Arthur Nelson, Monkton.

The Maryland Turkey Producers Association was organized on a state-wide basis in January 1938 and has carried on an active campaign to perfect a method which will place well finished and well dressed, high quality Maryland turkeys in profitable marketing channels.

Standards of quality and the grade names of "Sho-Nuff Genuine" and "Maryland Economy" have been developed. Considerable numbers of "Sho-Nuff Genuine" Maryland turkeys were marketed during the 1939 Thanksgiving and Christmas marketing seasons, the turkeys having been inspected by a state inspector and labeled with a yellow tag. These turkeys were in keen demand.

Maryland State Hatchery Association

OFFICERS: President, Claude E. Truslow, Chestertown; First Vice-President, Charles F. Hines, Sykesville; Second Vice-President, Sam Rice, Ashton; Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Evering, Stemmers Run; Secretary, Charles Williams, College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland State Hatchery Association has recently been reorganized and has developed a strong program looking toward the improvement of the hatchery and baby chick industries in Maryland.

The Association is particularly interested in encouraging breed improvement and selection work, the pullorum testing program, the development of mutually advantageous relations between the hatchery operator and his flock owners, and the development of conditions that will stabilize the hatchery industry of the state. The Association is concerned with the possible consequences to the poultry industry of Maryland of shipping into the state from outside sources large numbers of poor quality chicks.

The Association plans to carry on an active educational campaign among all hatchery operators and feels that it is in the interests of every hatchery operator to become a member of the Association.

Keeping Pace With Poultry Breeding!

Better flock management . . . higher quality birds . . . more profitable production. These are the things the Maryland State Poultry Council is striving to accomplish.

In line with this improvement program, Purina Mills also has a job to do. Research must constantly be carried on to discover new ingredients, new combinations of ingredients, and new methods of balancing feeds.

It is Purina's aim to keep pace with higher standards of egg production, hatchability, and livability—to build a feed that will bring out the best that good breeding has put into your flock.

See your Purina dealer for literature and information concerning the Purina Poultry Program.

PURINA MILLS

St. Louis, Missouri

Maryland Egg Producers Cooperative, Inc.

By CARL R. NYMAN, Silver Springs, Md.

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS: Charles F. Hines, Sykesville, President; Edgar Langeluttig, Churchton, Vice-President; Ralph E. Clark, Broadcreek, Treasurer; Carl R. Nyman, Silver Hill, Secretary; Earl Howard, Odenton; Julius Wilson, Friendship; Gordon Umsted, Olney; Herbert D. Copeland, Meadows; and J. Morgan Everett, Camp Springs; and Lloyd E. Mowrer, Hyattsville, manager.

The Maryland Egg Producers Cooperative, Inc., located at 36 Spencer Street, Hyattsville, Maryland, has completed the most successful year in its history. Two accomplishments during the year make 1939 stand out as none has before. Neither of these is of a nature which shows in glowing figures in the balance sheet, but are more to be found in the minds of the members, who have made this record year a reality. Every member is satisfied that the association has made great strides.

The first of these two accomplishments is the fact that, for the first time, the affairs of the associations are in sound condition financially, organizationally, and statistically. More than that, every individual member knows this to be true, and is proud of his part in making it so. He can examine the books of the association, which are kept in complete but simple and understandable form, at any time and note progress week by week. He can see a revolving capital fund growing and actually accumulating in the bank. He can see that current accounts payable are being paid when payment is due. He can see the volume of eggs slowly increase. And he can talk to Manager L. E. Mowrer and realize a confidence in the handling of the affairs of the association such as he would have were he handling them in person.

The second great accomplishment is the inspired confidence in the future of the organization. With this confidence the cooperative is a personality, a living, breathing, working organization. There are problems to be faced—that is business—but with a clear view ahead and the knowledge of obstacles surmounted in the past, these are but incidents which give zest to living.

To those who have placed this organization in the enviable position that it is in today, the Maryland egg producers owe a debt of gratitude. Members and officers gave unstintingly of their time. But particularly is the association indebted to the personal efforts of James M. Gwin, of the University of Maryland; to Roy Lennartson and Otis Weaver, of the Farm Credit Administration; and to Dr. F. B. Bomberger, of the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives.

A salute to 1939; and Hail 1940.

HOME OF **ESSKAY QUALITY** PRODUCTS

BEEF LAMB BUTTER CHEESE LARD SALAD OILS
PORK VEAL EGGS POULTRY SHORTENING COOKING OILS

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Also Hatching Eggs. Order Now.

Write for Price List

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Ashton, Maryland Phone: Ashton 2411

Selling Maryland Poultry and Eggs at the Westminster Auction

"The Chant of the Egg Auctioneer" was heard for the first time in Maryland on Monday March 20, 1939, when the Westminster Poultry Products Auction was started. This auction was the result of months of work and planning by Carroll county poultrymen together with their county agent, their farm bureau, and other cooperative agencies.

Many problems were encountered during the early days of the auction. In addition to developing a new and different method of marketing, the auction group was faced with the problem of building a unity consciousness among many poultrymen unfamiliar with cooperative marketing ways. The advocates of the auction plan realized that one of their major problems was that of securing buyers and buyer support. They knew that the only satisfactory method of solving this problem was by demonstrating that the auction offered advantages to the buyer as well as to the seller. The holding of producer support during this period required real cooperation. Fortunately, the group found producers willing to cooperate and carry the auction safely through its most dangerous period.

Opposition to producers gaining greater control of the sale of their product was expressed by some of the established egg marketing agencies in the area. In some instances this opposition was in the form of unjust criticism of the auction and its methods of operation. The auction's way of handling this criticism was by showing what it could do.

Starting in March, 1939, the auction held two sales of eggs every week thereafter. By the end of that year 165,000 dozens of eggs had passed over the auction block. In addition to this a live poultry auction was started in the middle of June and by the end of the year had sold 1,863 crates of live poultry.

The Westminster Poultry Products Auction is now an established Maryland marketing agency for quality poultry and eggs. By assembling large quantities of poultry products, it is now able to attract not only the small buyer but has opened new outlets by catering also to the buyer interested in car-lot quantities.

Caroline County Poultry Association

OFFICERS: President, Harry H. Rieck, Preston; Vice-President, Frank D. Zeigler, Denton; Secretary, Mrs. Mildred R. Kern, Denton; Treasurer, William H. Kleinwatcher, Preston. Directors: Frank M. Adams, Denton; Charles T. Dean, Ridgely; Oscar Schmidt, Greensboro; Perry Voshell, Preston, and John W. Eveland, Ridgely.

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Maryland-U. S. Approved Blood-Tested Chicks

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Barred Rock-New Hampshire Cross

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Under Supervision of the Maryland Poultry Certification Board

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C. R. HOLLAND, Manager

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(P. W. Dryden, Proprietor)

Phone 169 Snow Hill, Maryland

The year 1939 has been a banner year for the Caroline County Poultry Association, the oldest poultry organization in the State.

Our county had the largest delegation in attendance at the Poultry Field Day held at the University of Maryland, College Park, in July, there being approximately 200 of our poultry people present. This meeting was the outstanding State poultry event of the year, and we of Caroline wish to express our appreciation for a pleasant visit and to congratulate the President of the University and our State Poultry officials for their efforts which made this day one long to be remembered in poultry circles.

The Poultry and Farm Products Show held in our new armory proved to be the biggest and best Show ever held. The exhibits by the boys and girls in F. F. A. and 4-H work were outstanding.

There were more than 100 guests in attendance at our annual banquet and from this group we have signed the largest paid up membership list in the history of our organization.

The objectives planned for our group for the year 1940 are as follows:

1. The largest membership in the State.
2. To have the State Poultry Field Day held on the Eastern Shore.
3. To have a Poultry School for at least a one or two day session.

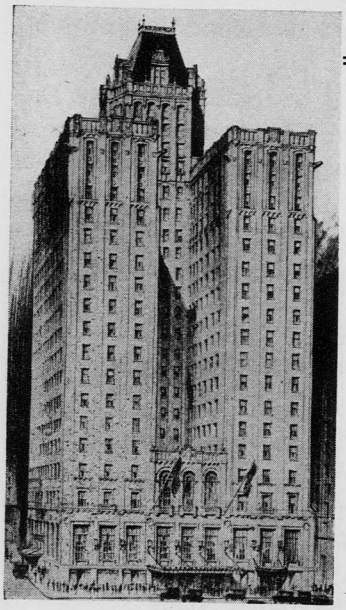
Cecil County Poultry Association

The Cecil County Poultry Association has but recently completed its preliminary organization work and has not had an opportunity of developing a specific program.

The officers are as follows: Augustine D. Coudon, Perryville, President; Howard I. Foreaker, Elkton, Vice-President; Esa Westerinen, Northeast, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dorchester County Poultry Association

The Dorchester County Poultry Association was formed in 1929 under the leadership of Mr. A. R. Peterson, President; R. N. Hammen, Vice-President, and J. J. Dunn, Secretary. Although poultry interest in Dorchester County is rather scattered and commercial poultry is the exception rather than the rule, this organization has continued to function since that date with the present directors Messrs. Furman Clifton, Jr., Spicer Bell, Walter Langford, and Oscar Beabout. Meetings have been arranged by these people in an effort to stimulate interest in better poultry. Some of these directors are commercial producers of laying stock



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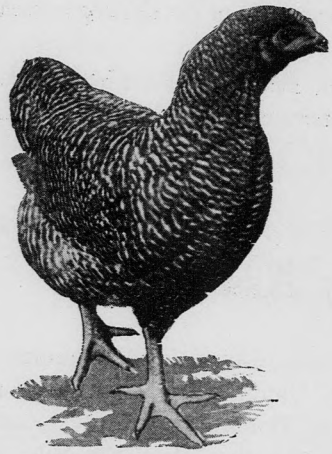

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To get these results, together with lower cost to the pound of gain, and more profits, feed The HUBBARD SUNSHINE Way. Write us today for complete information on HUBBARD'S SUNSHINE – the original, all-purpose supplement–and what it can do for you in the broiler industry.

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and some are commercial hatcherymen. However, the progress has been slow and most of the marketing has been between individual farmers.

It is the belief that the main objective of this association is to have better enforcement of the Maryland fresh egg law, since a large quantity of storage eggs are brought into the town of Cambridge and sold at a disadvantage to the fresh egg market.

Blood testing has been done by members of the association in a very limited quantity and no doubt some improvements have been made in the poultry flocks due to the efforts of the Board of Directors and officers of this association.

Since most of the poultry in the county is used at home, either for direct use or for barter for groceries, it has been difficult to get the rank and file interested in better poultry interest. Possibly the most improvements have been made through 4H Club workers in the County.

(This report of the activities of the Dorchester County Poultry Association was prepared by Mr. Wm. R. McKnight, County Agricultural Agent, who supports the Association actively.)

Prince George's County Poultry Association

OFFICERS: President, Ora Overholser, Bowie; Vice-President, A. B. Miller, Anacostia, R. 2; Secretary-Treasurer, T. R. Betts, Lanham. The Directors are: R. E. Clark, Anacostia, R. 2; H. D. Copeland, Anacostia, R. 4; N. Cecil Padgett, Clinton; C. R. Nyman, Anacostia, R. 4.

Continuation of poultry projects for boys and girls of the county has been an outstanding work of the Association. The sale of cockerels from last year's flocks provided sufficient funds for the purchase of 800 chicks. We feel that these projects have been worth-while. The number of entries in poultry exhibits of the Southern Maryland Fair by members of youth organizations of this county showed marked increase over previous years. We have been encouraged by the splendid cooperation of the Poultry Department of the University of Maryland, the State Fair Board, farm organizations of the county, our county agent, Mr. P. E. Clark, and home demonstration agent, Miss Ethel Regan.

The Farm Bureau made it possible to send two delegates, a boy and a girl, to represent the youth of our county at the World's Poultry Congress. The following statements from these young people speak for themselves:

> The poultry project has been interesting to me and has given me a sense of responsibility. It has made me want to use correct methods because, besides insuring our economic success, it gives our customers access to better poultry products.—Grace Ann Knowles

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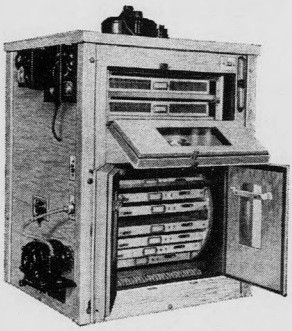

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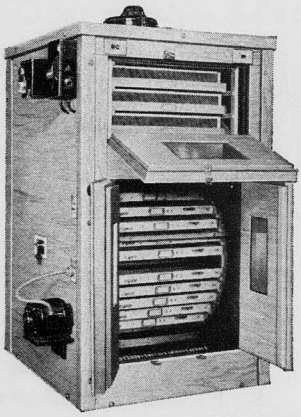
Petersime today builds the most complete line of incubators for all purpose hatching, for the large Commercial Hatchery – the established breeder and the beginner.

MODEL NO. 4–T. H.

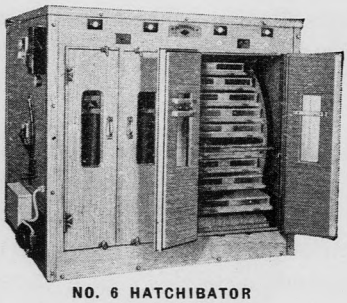
(Top Hatching) Complete with automatic humidifier. Separate heating and regulation in separate hatching compartments. Sets 364 chicken eggs per week. Total hen egg capacity 1,400 eggs. Sets 200 turkey or duck eggs per week, total capacity turkey and duck eggs 1,000 eggs. Working floor space 3 ft. x 6 ft.



NO. 5 T.H.

MODEL NO. 5–T. H.

(Top Hatching) Complete with automatic humidifier. Separate heating and regulation in separate hatching compartment. Sets 672 chicken eggs per week. Total hen egg capacity 2,663 eggs. Sets 400 turkey or duck eggs per week. Working space 3½ ft. x 6½ ft.



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Gentlemen: Send me your free literature which describes in detail the greater profit producing features of your Hatchibators and Standard Model Incubators.

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DEPT. M **GETTYSBURG, OHIO**

The Prince George's County Poultry Association and the 4-H Club have both been of great importance to me in my poultry work. From the Association I received a trip to the World's Poultry Congress that was instructive as well as enjoyable. The 4-H Club has given me instruction, educational and social opportunities, and friendships and has taught me the value of co-operation.—Paul Duke, Jr.

A large number of our poultrymen attended the World's Poultry Congress. They expressed themselves as being well-pleased.

The silver loving cup offered by the Maryland State Poultry Council to the county poultry association whose members totaled the highest score in the adult class was awarded to the Prince George's County Association.

Queen Anne's County Poultry Association

OFFICERS: President, Mrs. J. Edgar Bryan, Queenstown; Vice-President, William Ratcliff, Millington; Secretary, Miss Eleanor Whiteley, Centerville; Treasurer, Ray Tabler, Centerville.

During January, 1940, the Queen Anne's County Poultry Association commemorated its 9th year of effective poultry organization. In those years much has been done towards the promotion of better poultry in Queen Anne's County. Activities have been rather limited, but there is a constant effort being put forth to help poultry raisers, through organization, to buy high quality chicks, feed and manage them properly, so that egg and poultry production may result in a successful economic undertaking.

The results in these objectives have been fruitful to the end, that today, in Queen Anne's County, we have approximately 25,000 birds under test for the eradication of Pullorum Disease.

Efforts in the direction towards other disease problems of poultry have resulted in the establishment of a Regional Laboratory of the Livestock Sanitary Service located in Centerville. This laboratory is very efficiently equipped and headed by the most able individual available for its director.

This year the Association, jointly with other neighboring county Poultry Association's, sponsored the first Eastern Shore Poultry and Farm Products Show. It was a marked success in its undertaking. In former years the local Association sponsored an annual Poultry Show. But this year receiving exhibits from all of the Eastern Shore resulted in a higher quality show than in previous years. This however, was not a Queen Anne's County Poultry Association activity. However, they rendered valuable assistance and served as hosts to the other poultry associations on the Eastern Shore.

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Plans for 1940 are well under way and it has been definitely decided by the Association to hold monthly meetings; namely, the first Friday in each month. These meetings will be held in the various communities throughout the county and not more than one meeting is to be held in the same community every three months. There is a definite educational program to be followed at these meetings, resting on timely topics and it is hoped through these efforts that the Association will be better able to serve its membership.

Talbot County Poultry Association

OFFICERS: President, Mrs. W. W. Hopkins; Vice-President, Mr. Walter Eiker; Secretary, Mr. I. T. Morton; and Treasurer, Mrs. W. O. Knotts.

This organization was formed in March 1930 and since that time has been working in the general interests of all poultrymen throughout the county and state. The county association has always taken an active interest and tried to have representatives at all important meetings of the State Council, particularly where any problems were coming up that affected the poultry interests in general.

During recent years there has been a slight change in the general policy of the association, in that they have not held a tour or banquet, most of the emphasis having been placed upon work along marketing lines and with the annual Poultry and Farm Products Show.

During the past year, the association has taken an active part in promoting the poultry part of the Eastern Shore Fair winter show, have provided special classes and premiums for 4-H boys and girls, and F. F. A. boys, have secured data and sponsored some meetings relative to the establishing of a cooperative egg marketing organization, have encouraged the improvement of farm flocks by a more systematic breeding program, including official blood testing, and have helped to draw up tentative plans for the 1940 state-wide turkey show.

The Poultry and Farm Products Show, sponsored during this year, was by far the best ever held in the county, and a very interesting phase was the increased interest of 4-H and F. F. A. exhibitors.

Poultry is still one of the important sources of farm income, and even during times when poultry and egg prices are relatively low, this source of income plays an important part in the family living, as well as keeping up the farm.

The county association took an active interest in seeing that a number of Talbot County poultrymen attended the dedication exercises at the university when the new and much needed poultry plant was dedicated. The marketing of turkeys under the Maryland plan has received the hearty support of the county association, and with the good work being done through the Centerville grading station during

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the fall 1939, it is felt that many Talbot growers will adopt this plan of marketing their turkeys another year.

The association was represented at the World's Poultry Congress by one of the older 4-H club boys, who in turn made a report to the association and to some other groups upon his return.

Talbot County poultrymen owe a lot to the earnest effort of this small group who take active parts in handling of the poultrymen's problems.

Maryland Tri-County Poultry Association

OFFICERS: President, W. A. Spearin, Salisbury; Vice-President, R. C. Street, Princess Anne; Secretary-Treasurer, R. B. Cleland, R. F. D. No. 4, Salisbury. Directors: Wicomico—William Cook, Bliss Melson, Allen Luckhurst; Somerset—Robert Pusey, Norman Whittington, Thomas D. Nichols; Worcester—C. L. Watts, L. L. Colona.

This Association was formed in 1937 with the aim in view of furthering all branches of the poultry industry, and to create a sounder basis of cooperation between the allied parties engaged in the business. Good fellowship has played an important part in the growth and development of our association, and progress from an educational standpoint has been very good.

Nine members of this Association traveled to the World's Poultry Congress.

An active part has been taken by members of the Maryland Tri-County Poultry Association in the Wicomico County Farm and Home Show. In 1939 this Association awarded a silver trophy to the best chicken in the Wicomico show. Several members showed birds and eggs in the Eastern Shore Poultry and Farm Products Show.

A banquet is held by the Association at the close of each year and entertainment is furnished. The President of the Maryland State Poultry Council was the guest of honor in 1939.

We feel that progress in the fulfillment of our aims has been made and are glad to report that a steady growth in new members is being made.

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Gather eggs at least four times daily from about the middle of April to the last of September and three times daily the rest of the year.

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The Value of Repeated Testing to Eradicate Pullorum Disease

By C. R. HOLLAND
Maryland Chick Hatchery, Inc., Frederick, Md.

We did our first bloodtesting in the fall of 1932. I am sorry to state that I do not have records on the results of that year's work.

I have the records of our testing for the fall of 1933, in preparation for our 1934 season. We tested a total of 6,196 birds. We had 478 reactors in the 6,196 birds, which was roughly 7.7 per cent reaction. I don't know how this percentage looks to most of you, but it certainly looks high to me, in comparing with our recent years' reports. If our tests had been this high the past two years, I rather expect that we would probably be out of business today.

In the fall of 1934 we used the stained antigen method. This is the only time that we have ever used the plate method. We did not keep any record of our reaction that fall.

In the spring of 1935 we received quite a number of complaints from our customers, because of white diarrhea. In order to try and check this trouble, we decided to retest all our N. H. and R. I. Reds. We tested 2,702 birds, had 136 reactors, which was about 5 per cent. We found that most all of our trouble was coming from these birds.

The following figures give a clear picture of the progress made in eradicating pullorum disease from our hatchery flocks.

		Birds Tested	Reactors	Per Cent
1934	Fall 1933	6196	478	7.7
1935	Sum. 1935	2702	136	5.
1936	Fall 1935	9975	634	6.3
1936	Feb. 1936	2083	68	3.3
1936	Sum. 1936	3194	48	1.5
1937	Fall 1936	11016	445	4.5
1937	Feb. 1937	8383	78	.9
1937	Sum. 1937	3526	59	1.7
1938	Fall 1937	11324	182	1.6
1938	Feb. 1938	7962	41	.5
1938	Sum. 1938	1195	30	2.5
1939	Fall 1938	10480	112	1.1
1939	Feb. 1939	8559	34	.4

Much of the progress achieved is due to the repeated testing carried on during each year of the last four years.

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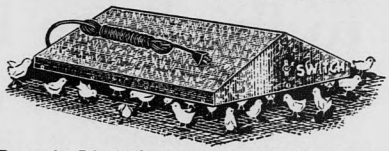

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In the fall of 1935, for our 1936 season, we had 9,975 birds. There were 634 reactors, which made our percentage of reaction roughly 6.3 per cent. This percentage is still quite high.

Then in February of 1936, I decided to retest all of our flocks that had a reaction of more than 10 per cent in the fall. I did not want to have the trouble that we had the previous year. We retested 2,083 birds and found 68 reactors. This brought our percentage of reaction on this test down to 3.3 per cent, which is considerably lower, since these flocks were all over 10 per cent in the fall.

I then decided to retest the flocks that we intended using eggs from through the summer. We tested 3,194 birds and had 48 reactors, which made our percentage of reaction on this test of 1.5 per cent.

Getting into our 1937 season, we tested in the fall of 1936, 11,016 birds. There were 445 reactors, a reaction of 4.5 per cent, which is about 2 per cent lower than in the previous fall.

In February of 1937, I decided to put our bloodtesting on a definite basis. I decided to retest all of our breeding flocks, regardless what the reaction was on any flock tested in the fall of 1936. We tested 8,383 birds and found 78 reactors, which made our percentage a fraction higher than .9 of 1 per cent. I might add that this is the year that we noted a big improvement in the quality of our chicks.

On our summer test in 1937 we followed the same program as in 1936. We retested all flocks that we intended to use eggs from through the summer. We tested 3,526 birds, had 59 reactors. The percentage on this test was 1.7 per cent.

In the fall of 1937 we tested 11,322 birds for our 1938 season. We found 182 reactors, which was considerably lower than any previous fall test. Our percentage of reaction was 1.6 per cent.

In February of 1938 we retested all of our flocks again. We tested 7,962 birds and found 41 reactors. This made our percentage of reaction on this test about .5 per cent.

In the summer 1938 I decided not to retest the flocks that had been clean in February, so we retested all flocks that had reactors in February. We tested 1,195 birds, found 30 reactors, which made our percentage about 2.5 per cent.

In the fall of 1938 we tested 10,480 birds and found 112 reactors, which brought our fall test down to 1.1 per cent. This was the lowest fall test that we have had. Whether we will be able to lower this percentage, on our fall tests, in the future, I don't know, but we sure intend to try to lower it.

In our February tests of 1939 we retested 8,559 birds. We found 34 reactors, which was .4 of 1 per cent. This is the lowest percentage of reaction we have ever had. I might add that we had 23 clean flocks in our fall test out of 48 flocks and 29 clean flocks in our February test.

Well, that is quite a lot of bloodtesting. It meant a lot of work, besides the added expense. We did not do this work just to do bloodtesting work. We did it to help improve our chicks and it certainly has brought us results.

Mr. Rice has informed me that the state has made available a special sum of money to promote retesting work. I don't know how many intend to use their portion of that money, but I am sure that we will use our share.

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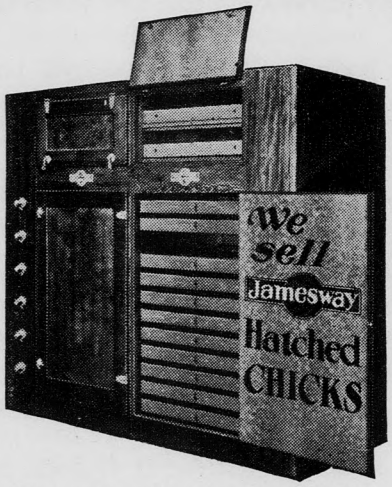

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Hatching Egg Premiums

By DR. T. C. BYERLY
University of Maryland

Recent surveys by Poffenberger and DeVault of the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Maryland show conclusively that profit per hundred chicks hatched increases in direct proportion to premium paid for hatching eggs. Hatcherymen were able to obtain a higher price for the better quality chicks hatched from eggs from better flocks. A survey of the broiler industry indicated that broiler raisers obtained greater profits from higher priced chicks than from cheaper chicks.

How much premium can the hatchery operator afford to pay for eggs from properly culled, pullorum tested flocks mated to good quality males?

Let us consider the hatcheryman's problem. He must get back his outlay in hatching egg premiums either through increased selling price of his chicks or through increased hatchability, or both. Let us make the reasonable assumption that, except in very unusual circumstances, the hatcheryman would not continue to accept eggs which hatch consistently less than 50 per cent, and that he could not profitably pay any premium for hatching eggs unless he was able to sell chicks for more than 5 cents each. We will use these as base figures for an egg price chart.

The values shown in Table 1 are based on information presented by Poffenberger and DeVault for Maryland hatcheries. The average hatchery turned out

Table 1. Price which may be paid for hatching eggs by Maryland hatcheries with average hatchery production costs at stated selling prices of chicks.

Selling Price Per Chick (cents)	Salable Chicks Per Hundred Eggs Bought					
	50	60	70	80	90	100
	Allowable price for hatching eggs—Cents per doz.					
15	64	77	89	102	115	128
14	58	69	81	92	104	115
13	52	62	72	82	93	103
12.....	46	55	64	73	82	91
11	40	47	55	63	71	79
10.....	34	40	47	54	60	67
9.....	28	33	39	44	50	55
8	22	26	30	34	39	43
7.....	16	19	22	25	28	31
6	10	11	13	15	17	19
5	4	4	5	6	6	7

about 110,000 chicks per year and sold them at an average price of $8.81 per hundred. This yielded the average hatchery a profit of $1.84 per hundred chicks. The average costs, other than the amount paid for hatching eggs, was $2.53 per hundred chicks. The values given for hatching eggs would preserve this profit at the stated cost with selling prices of chicks and hatchabilities shown in Table 1.

Average hatchability for Maryland hatcheries is slightly over 70 per cent.

To use Table 1, locate the correct selling price of chicks for your hatchery and the nearest value for hatchability to that which you obtain. For example, the average Maryland chick sells for 9 cents, the average hatchability is 70 per cent and for these conditions the allowable price for hatching eggs is 39 cents per dozen if you have average operating costs and are content to obtain the average profit of $1.84 per hundred chicks. Subtract the current price of market eggs, or any other agreed price from 39 cents to determine the amount of premium you can afford to pay.

The initial premiums to be paid may be calculated by assuming a hatchability of 70 per cent. By deducting market price of eggs from the allowable prices corresponding to the price for which chicks are to be sold, the hatcheryman may determine the amount to be shared between the flock owner as premium and himself as added profit.

Eggs Are "Tops" in Cookery

"All cookery rests on an egg. The egg is the Atlas that supports the world of gastronomy, the chef is the slave of the egg. What is the masterpiece of French cookery, the dish that outlives all other dishes, the thing that is found on His Majesty's table no less than upon the table of the bourgeoisie—the thing that is as French as a Frenchman and which express the spirit of our people as no other food could express it?—the omelette. Could you make an omelette without breaking eggs? Then cast your mind's eye over this extraordinary Monsieur Egg and all his antics and evolutions. Now he permits himself to be boiled plain, and even like that without frills, naked and in a state of nature, he is excellent. Now he consents to appear in all ways from poached to perdu, now he is the soul of a vol-au-vent, now of a sauce; not a piecrust fit to eat but stands by virtue of my lord the egg, and should all the hens in the world commit suicide, tomorrow every chef in France worthy of the name would fall on his spit, for fish is but a course in a dinner, whereas the egg is the cement that holds all the castle of cookery together."—Stacpoole.

The flock should be tested for pullorum disease once, twice or thrice yearly under the supervision of the State Livestock Sanitary Service.

Maryland Poultrymen and Their Fresh Egg Law

By JOHN W. SNODDY
Second Vice-Pres., Maryland State Poultry Council, Lanham, Md.

The Maryland Fresh Egg Law was passed in 1935 for the purpose of protecting quality designations as applied to the better grades of market eggs.

Unfortunately, at the time of enactment no funds were provided for the enforcement of this law. This has made it ineffective and has prevented it from accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended.

Non-enforcement allowed a continuance of conditions which it was intended the law should correct. Many eggs representing all qualities continued to be advertised and sold in Maryland as "Fresh" or "Strictly Fresh." This condition is keeping prices of fresh eggs at low levels which Maryland producers are forced to accept or market their eggs in other states.

Through the efforts of the Maryland State Poultry Council, the 1939 legislature made a direct appropriation for active enforcement of the law. The money appropriated was made available October 1, 1939 to the designated enforcing agency which is the Division of Markets of the State Extension Service. One full and two part-time inspectors were employed and work was started on preparing the necessary inspection forms and establishing workable rules and regulations. The inspectors then started on the large and important task of acquainting wholesalers and retail egg distributors with the required quality standards and necessary compliance procedure.

The progress which our state enforcement officials make along this line is important to all producers and consumers of eggs in Maryland. Enforcement resulting in cooperative compliance should have pronounced effect on the price of fresh eggs in Maryland. The consumers who want and are willing to pay a fair price for fresh eggs can be assured of getting them. Eggs of lower grade will be more fairly represented and sold at prices that compare favorable with their true value. On the other hand, producers with quality eggs to offer will receive protection from low-quality, low-priced eggs that have heretofore been misrepresented as strictly fresh.

The experience that other Northeastern states have had with fresh egg legislation has shown the importance of proper enforcement. For this reason the poultrymen of Maryland are interested in having our state officials employ methods of enforcement that will give high quality eggs proper inspection; be fair to all merchandisers; and encourage the handling and sale of fresh eggs by Maryland wholesale and retail merchants.

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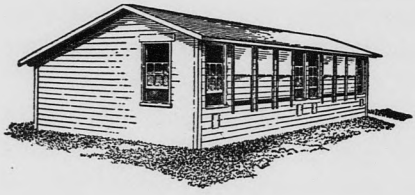

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You can obtain "Poultry House Blue Prints" by sending 50 cents for the book and a 2-year subscription to Everybodys Poultry Magazine, or 25 cents for the book alone. Order today!

Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Dept. 209, Hanover, Pa.

The Future of the Broiler Industry in Maryland

By HARRY H. RIECK
President, Maryland State
Poultry Council, Preston, Md.

The broiler industry is one of the larger branches of the poultry industry. There are somewhat around 12 million broilers produced in the State. This is, however, only a tentative figure. The broiler industry is rapidly expanding, perhaps far too fast for its own good. Many ups and downs will be experienced by the producers, especially with a war at hand and feed prices rising. No one can determine the outcome, under these conditions, as no previous experience is available to guide our future.

With all of these uncertainties ahead, there still can be no doubt that the broiler industry is here to stay. It will steadily increase in importance as a part of the poultry industry.

Many factors favorable to us will aid the steady increase of the broiler production. One factor that gives us a great advantage is a favorable climate. Another is the tremendous consuming population that can be reached overnight, perhaps as many as 25 million. Still another, is the Jewish live bird trade. This trade will pay much more for fancy live birds than for the best dressed products.

Most of the broilers, approximately 70 per cent, are marketed in New York and vicinity. From January 1st to June 1st, about 15 per cent are marketed in the Middle West. The balance are equally divided among Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

With the above-mentioned advantages, we can, with reasonable safety, predict a steady growth of the broiler industry.

The Broad-Breasted Medium-Sized Turkey

Turkey growers have found that consumers want medium-sized birds, for the most part. Maryland's climate makes it possible to produce rapid growing, well finished turkeys for the Thanksgiving market. Breeding stock should be selected for shortness of shank, length of back and breadth of breast. Dressed birds weighing about 13 to 15 pounds are in greatest demand.

In the laying house, use wire netting between the roosts and droppings boards to prevent the hens from getting at the droppings and to keep the eggs clean.

Chick embryos are used for propagating viruses which cause certain diseases in livestock, including poultry. The virus, which develops so rapidly in the embryo tissue, is treated with formalin to destroy its infective quality, leaving its anti-infective quality to be used as an antigen for injecting into animals to produce immunity from the disease.

During the past two years the use of electric brooders has increased considerably.

Not over 250 chicks should be brooded in one lot, regardless of the method of brooding, whether wood, coal or electricity is used.

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Gizzard Ulceration in Chicks

By DR. HERBERT R. BIRD
University of Maryland

If any lot of day old chicks is selected at random and killed, and the gizzard linings examined, it is probable that at least 75 per cent of the chicks will be found to have ulcers or hemorrhages in the gizzard lining.

The wide-spread occurrence of this condition has been a matter of concern to many poultrymen, but the results of experiments recently conducted in the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the University of Maryland indicate that the amount of gizzard ulceration present in any lot of chicks at hatching time has no relationship to their early growth and mortality, provided they are given a good ration and kept reasonably free of infection.

The ration used in these experiments was the Maryland Experiment Station Mash, which contains 15 per cent each of pulverized oats, wheat bran, and white flour middlings. Each of these three feed-stuffs has been shown to aid in the cure or prevention of gizzard ulcers.

Little is known of the part that infection may play in gizzard ulceration under practical conditions. The ulcers would appear to offer an excellent opportunity for infectious organisms.

A common method of treatment has been the addition of 0.25 per cent of copper sulphate to the mash or 0.05 per cent to the drinking water. Under experimental conditions the addition of this amount of copper sulphate to the mash has slowed up the growth of the chicks and made the condition of the gizzard lining definitely worse. Copper sulphate in the drinking water did not produce these bad effects, but there was no evidence of any benefit from its use.

Hatchery-Operator and Flock-Owner Agreements

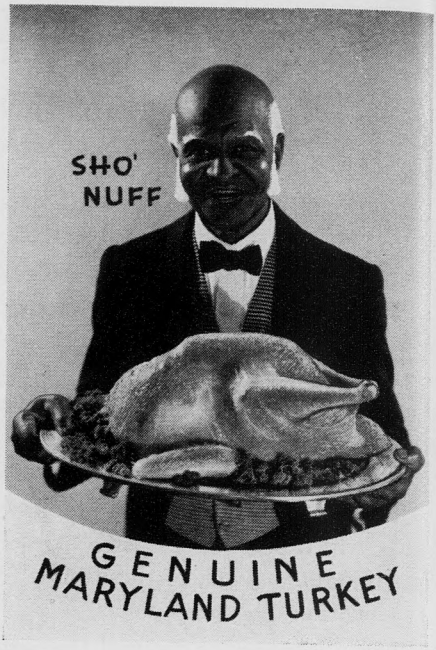
Every hatchery operator should have agreements with flock owners who supply eggs to his hatchery. Some of the more important points that should be included in the agreements are:

1. Rules for culling the flocks.
2. Methods of conducting pullorum testing.
3. Suggestions on feeding the breeders.
4. Care and delivery of hatching eggs.
5. Grading hatching eggs.
6. Premium to be paid.
7. The time and method of payment.

Hatchery operators should hold meetings of their flock owners to discuss problems of mutual interest.

Marketing Maryland Turkeys

By PAUL R. POFFENBERGER
University of Maryland



In Maryland, for many years, turkey production was a side-line on many farms. Recently, turkeys have been produced commercially and many producers confine their birds to restricted areas for ranging. Another change in the turkey industry in Maryland has been the marked shift from the production of turkey poults from breeders kept each year to the purchasing of poults from commercial hatcherymen.

Maryland's mild climate is particularly favorable to turkey production. Improvements in the methods of feeding turkeys and the development of the milk-fed turkey have influenced the production of superior quality turkeys. The Maryland turkey is also tender fleshed because of the rather limited range facilities used in its production.

A turkey marketing survey indicated that of the turkeys produced in 1937-38 season almost one-half, or 48.8 per cent, were sold alive at the farm; 20.5 per cent were sold alive at the city market; 3.8 per cent were sold dressed at the farm; 11.4 per cent were sold dressed wholesale in the city; and 15.5 per cent were sold dressed retail.

The Bronze variety of turkey predominated, constituting about 96 per cent of the total state production. Since this variety has been generally considered a heavy turkey and the consumer preference has been shifting toward lighter birds, the producer has come in contact with a very important problem. The average weight per turkey sold was about 16 pounds, whereas the most popular weight turkey

preferred by consumers, according to the opinions expressed by the producer, was 13 pounds.

Approximately 70 per cent of the turkeys marketed in the 1937-38 season were sold alive. Of those sold dressed, some were sold with blood and feathers removed, whereas others were oven-dressed, or drawn.

It is generally believed that turkeys may be more profitably marketed dressed than alive. More consumers desire to purchase dressed turkeys which require little additional work in preparing them for cooking. Those producers who market their turkeys dressed are in a better position to participate in a definite marketing program for turkey producers, whereby a larger income might be obtained for their turkeys.

Turkey producers should take cognizance of the recent developments in marketing and merchandising in the turkey industry, such as, quick freezing and evisceration, and should prepare to meet the problems which will develop as a result of these changes.

Apparently there is much need for an educational program among producers in reference to selection for the type of bird most desired by the consumer, feeding practices followed and finishing birds for market, preparing the turkey for market and the method of marketing which might be used. Turkey producers in this state have climatic conditions and a past reputation for good turkeys in their favor for turkey production.

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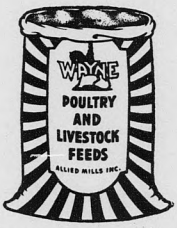

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Modern Poultry Housing

By PROF. GEO. D. QUIGLEY
University of Maryland

Many poultrymen are interested in late housing developments because they are interested in new construction or in modification of present construction. Changes in opinion are most apparent in four fields—ventilation, insulation, droppings pits, and multi-deck houses.

Ventilation—The types of poultry houses we see in the United States today are the result of approximately 80 years of experimental work on housing by the poultryman himself, plus a small amount of formal experimental work—but most important work, mainly by the Maine, Maryland, Illinois, Nebraska and New Jersey Experiment Stations. This vast amount of experimental work produced a type of house, more or less open in front, or the "Open Front" system of ventilation which has been successfully used from Maine to California.

Commencing in 1925, there was a slight trend away from the open front houses in favor of flue ventilated houses, but since 1930 the trend has been strongly back toward the open front, but with certain modifications of construction in some areas.

In colder sections of the country as in New England, radical modifications of the open front have been used, producing a unit which tends to resemble the flue type of ventilation. In most cases windows are arranged to completely close up the front in bad weather, with special openings for air intake and discharge. In order to keep these houses dry and well ventilated it has been necessary to insulate thoroughly to conserve animal heat. Insulation of poultry houses has become a fine art in New England, and properly so.

Maryland poultrymen who contemplate a modification of the long-practical open front house should remember that when air movement is restricted by construction it is usually necessary to insulate to get rid of excess moisture, and he should carefully weigh the increased costs due to necessary insulation, and increased labor due to manual manipulation of openings, against probable returns. In one experiment, conducted at Cornell, considerably north of Maryland, returns failed to justify the increased expense involved in modifying the open front design and installing of a flue system of ventilation.

The broiler grower, who has a special problem of mass brooding, will probably continue to use a window to window style of ventilating system with success and there seems little likelihood he will become interested in complicated ventilating devices.

Insulation—Much is being said and written about the use of insulating materials, but to date there is a serious lack of information concerning its value in dollars and cents. Insulation is used to increase winter temperature within the house and to decrease summer temperatures, and in addition to promote dryness.

In climate, Maryland is neither north nor south. Except in the mountainous western areas of the state, our climate is not like the far North where insulation is so popular, and where it is so necessary to conserve calories and B. T. U.'s in order to allow the hens to produce efficiently and to keep the house dry and comfortable.

In fact, with the exception of an occasional period of damp, cold weather in December or January, it is quite possible that Maryland poultrymen would profit from insulation in summer more than in winter. More research work is needed in this climate along these lines. We need to know more about whether insulation is as profitable as alleged, at what season in Maryland the benefits occur, which facts would in turn have considerable bearing upon the types and placement of insulation materials. We should also know more about the value of insulation in brooding—especially in electric brooding and in broiler production, but the problem in connection with the quarters of the laying stock is probably of more practical interest at present.

In addition to various structural materials used for insulation, some poultrymen, especially those having metal roofs, are becoming interested in the insulation value of aluminum paint on the roof as a means of reducing summer temperatures inside the house. Figures tend to show that bright aluminum paint is about 60 per cent efficient in reflecting heat rays of the sunlight.

Droppings Pits—Droppings pits are usually a screened-off area under the roosts in laying quarters where the droppings are allowed to accumulate and from which they are removed 3 to 8 times yearly. The principle advantage is a saving in labor in comparison with frequent cleaning of regular droppings boards.

Opinion of poultrymen varies respecting droppings pits. They are entirely satisfactory in some installations, and in others where they have been installed it is reported that they have not proven satisfactory. At present they are to be considered somewhat experimental for general use. It is our opinion that they suit the keeper of the heavy breeds as Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, and New Hampshires better than the Leghorns, and that the Leghorn man should proceed slowly especially in houses up to 20 feet in depth, having open front ventilation. Operators having droppings pits should clean the pits during the warm months of the year whenever the droppings remain sufficiently moist for maggots to develop, otherwise severe outbreaks of tapeworms may occur, and this is one worm we especially do not like.

Multi-Deck Houses—Multi-deck houses save something in per bird construction cost, concentrate poultry operations in a smaller area, and decrease labor expense. Range is necessarily impractical from upper decks, but confinement of birds to an upper deck is not materially different from the confinement which poultrymen practice in ordinary one-deck houses. Some Maryland poultrymen have found uninsulated second decks very hot in summer, and insulation is especially recommended for these upper stories. Most installations in Maryland have been two-deck styles. Most poultrymen would find a few upper deck pens as handy as an "extra pocket in a shirt."

Poultry Rations

By DR. HERBERT R. BIRD
University of Maryland

Listed below for the information of poultrymen who use home-mixed feeds is the formula of the Experiment Station Mash, which is being used very successfully in the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the University of Maryland.

Because of present high prices of some feedstuffs a cheaper modification is also listed; it is satisfactory for laying hens and growing pullets, but may be less satisfactory for broilers and breeding stock. Either of these mashes may be fed as an all-mash ration to starting chicks or broilers, and with increasing amounts of scratch grain to growing pullets. Equal parts of mash and grain should be fed to laying hens. In the case of laying hens and growing pullets, limestone or oyster shell should be supplied in hoppers. It should be remembered that plenty of sunshine and good clean, green range are always desirable. They are not essential, however, with these mashes.

	Experiment Station Mash	Cheap Mash
Ground No. 2 yellow corn	500 lbs.	540 lbs.
Pulverized heavy oats	300 "	300 "
Wheat bran	300 "	300 "
White flour middlings	300 "	300 "
Soybean oil meal	100 "	200 "
Alfalfa leaf meal	100 "	100 "
Meat scrap (50% protein)	150 "	80 "
Fish meal (vacuum dried or steam dried)	100 "	80 "
Dried skimmilk	150 "	100 "
Cod liver oil (U.S.P., Poultry Grade)	20 "	20 "
Ground limestone or oyster shell	20 "	20 "
Salt	10 "	10 "
Steamed bone meal	—	20 "
Manganese sulphate	¼ "	¼ "

"Sho-Nuff" Turkeys Going Strong

The marketing of "Sho-Nuff Genuine Maryland Turkeys," under the auspices of the Maryland Turkey Producers' Association, made notable strides in 1939. There were 1708 birds sold as "Sho-Nuff Genuine Maryland Turkeys." The demand has been created and if producers will do everything possible to have well fleshed and well finished birds for the 1940 Thanksgiving and Christmas markets, there should be no difficulty in disposing of several thousand at top prices.

A fertile egg will start to develop its embryo in a temperature of 69 degrees Fahrenheit.